

UNION AND AMERICAN.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAS. D. PORTER, Jr.,
OF HENRY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st DISTRICT, D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
2d DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
3d DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
4th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
5th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
6th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
7th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
8th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
9th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
10th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
11th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.
12th DISTRICT, J. D. C. DIBBLE, of White.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. D. C. DIBBLE, Chairman.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Secretary.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Treasurer.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Auditor.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Assessor.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Collector.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Comptroller.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Register.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Surveyor.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Coroner.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Sheriff.
J. D. C. DIBBLE, Marshal.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. That we favor a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and that we oppose any extension of the powers of the Federal Government beyond the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

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A NEW SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

The New York Tribune calls attention to a new source of agricultural production that has recently been developed in the South, one which may before long encourage and bring into active operation a valuable branch of manufactures heretofore monopolized by the Old World and especially Great Britain. The progress that has been made in the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics has indeed been great, and it is considered surprising that no attention has ever been turned to the manufacture of fibrous products, such as linen, etc. It has been clearly demonstrated that flax can be cultivated with profit in this country, Ohio alone producing in 1870 nearly 18,000,000 pounds; but most of the flax raised has been solely for the seed worth with to make linseed oil, while the stalk, which contains the most valuable portion of the plant, has been almost all thrown away or burned up as useless rubbish. The production of linseed oil has greatly increased since flax was first introduced into this country for planting, the value of the product of 1870 being only \$14,943,934, whereas in 1870 it had increased to \$8,801,962; but the neglect of utilizing the stalks has been a great loss to the country. During 1873 the United States imported 3,059 tons of raw flax in addition to flax manufactures and flaxseed, making an aggregate value of \$22,828,026 in gold. A large proportion of this might have been saved by the utilization of the flax stalks of the West, &c., but heretofore it has been considered that the cost of cleaning the flax fibers from the barks, &c., would be too great to make the work remunerative. France and England, during the same year, imported nearly \$53,000,000 worth of flax, and America might have contributed somewhat towards this supply if proper care had been taken.

Hemp, jute, and ramie would also form staple products if properly cultivated, as the soil of America, and especially the Southern States, is peculiarly fitted for it. Over \$3,500,000 in gold is annually sent out of this country for the purchase of hemp and its manufactures, while \$4,868,481 was sent abroad in gold to buy jute bolls, and manufactures of jute. Altogether the large sum of \$80,741,496 in gold was sent out of the country in 1873 to purchase products and manufactures which could have been produced at home; while at the same time America sent itself out of a market with England and France, into which countries nearly \$85,000,000 of the raw material was imported for manufacturing purposes—the farmers of the West and elsewhere actually wasting the material which would supply a portion of that trade.

The question of cultivating jute is now becoming one of great importance. Two years ago the Hon. Frederick W. Wadsworth, Commissioner of Agriculture, caused jute seeds to be distributed through the Southern States. Jute is a natural product of the West Indies, and a large number of persons have for years been engaged in its culture and preparation. Emile LeFrane, of Louisiana, who has been very energetic in promoting the culture of jute in the Southern States, that 600 acres of jute are now growing finely in Louisiana, Georgia, North and South Carolina, etc. Ramie is a native product of China and Japan, and from it is made the fabric known as Japanese silk. This has also been introduced among the Southern planters with great success. The Tribune thinks there is no apparent reason why America should not be able to compete with Russia in supplying Europe with raw flax, and with India and China for the supply of jute, hemp and ramie for manufacturing purposes, besides growing a sufficient quantity to supply all the wants of the American manufacturers.

RAILROAD EARNINGS AND THE FALL TRADE.

The heavy falling off in the gross earnings of some of the leading railroads for the month of July, is a notable illustration of the hard times through which we have been and are still passing. The Erie Company, which sustained a loss from Jan. 1 to June 30 of six hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, as compared with the same period in 1873, exhibits a decrease of gross receipts, in the month of July alone, of three hundred and forty-one thousand dollars—more than fifty per cent. as much in the seventh month as in the preceding six months. This is the record of an Eastern road, and one Western road presents a similar ratio of loss. The Toledo, Wabash and Western, which reported a decrease of earnings of two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars from January 1 to June 30, has lost one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars in July and three weeks of August, or, in the last fifty-two days, 67.4 per cent. of the total loss sustained in the first six months of the year. These facts show plainly how seriously trade has been affected during the summer months. There has been a considerable revival of business, but it is not probable that the fall trade will equal that of last year by a very heavy per cent.

GRANT'S PRACTICE IS ALWAYS CHANGING.

With his professions. For instance, a glance at the official register for 1873 shows how false is the assertion that his administration has redeemed the pledges of retrenchment in the civil service, with which it entered upon office. In 1869, when Grant was first inaugurated, the office-holders under the government numbered 54,207. According to his pledges this number should have been reduced, but up to the date of the latest reports there has been an actual increase of 32,453, making a total of 86,660 men in the public service for whom the people are taxed to pay. A moment's reflection will convince every thoughtful man, whatever may be his political predilections, that such an army of office-holders is an immense burden on the general prosperity, and a most dangerous political lever.

NO GOOD GOVERNMENT FROM BAD MATERIALS.

In a community morally and intellectually imperfect how can there be found perfect law-makers, judges, jurors and meriting witnesses? They will write to expose the vices of Democracy, and Tacitus to show how hateful was the imperialism of the Cæsars. The short comings of both systems were eminently conspicuous; nor was it possible to find any golden mean between these extremes of error and deceit into even handed justice to all parties and classes of society.

A government grows from the daily life of a people just as the bark grows on a tree.

Ireland has had a peculiar development for the last six hundred years, one intolerably distasteful to her people. Our own expansion, cramped by home divisions and factional controversies, may be equally limited and humiliating. Had Ireland been a unit in political action, home rule would have been guaranteed to her long ere this, but as her people were hopelessly divided in religion and politics, the work of "reconstructing" that unfortunate island has not yet ended. In the same way fifty years hence, the historian will probably and the inhabitants of the Southern States disputing about the advantages of distant over home rule.

If we can rise above our fratricidal bickerings and divisions, and act with the unity of true wisdom, then, and not till then, can we achieve self-government.

Our numerical weakness in the Union calls for great prudence as an effect against the preponderance of Northern votes and the fanatical energy of Northern voters. Our present and best men should give more thought to public affairs, our intellectual and industrial forces must co-operate, or evil-minded persons will stir up discontent, hatred and strife, inevitably leading to military invasion and despotism.

Self-government imposes very momentous duties on all classes of the community.

These duties are not automatic, and cannot do their proper work unaided. Our personal safety and our property will be in imminent peril unless we pay better attention to our public interests. All history teaches one lesson on this subject. The Republican party is determined to make as much as possible out of the numerical weakness of the colored and white voters in the South while the two races can be kept apart. Their able and popular orators see the necessity of having exciting sectional themes to discuss before the masses, and their emissaries provoke riots and violence.

The sectional feeling is the strongest of all for party purposes, and, as before the war, we add fuel to the flame of Northern antipathy toward every thing born on Southern soil. We have tried sectionalism with poor results, and it is time to change our tactics if we desire to win.

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR RADICALISM.

The Washington Republican—a paper that has had two or three articles favorable to the idea of a Third Term—takes a lugubrious view of the political situation. If all that it says of the heterogeneous and disordered condition of the Republican and Democratic parties is true, it is obvious that Grant and a third term by spontaneous combustion would about fit the case. It says: "The subject of the parties seems to be a subject of deep concern to a large number of politicians and political journalists at the present time. The feeling is not confined to partisans upon either side; the Democrat is quite as anxious and bewildered as the Republican. Looking around the political horizon, the former sees so many fragments of a party, broken and shattered, one thing in the South, another in the East and a third in the West. In fact, there are hardly two counties in any State in the Union where Democracy means one and the same thing, with the exception of the South, where the faithful never fail to rally to the battle call of destruction and death to the negro. On the other hand, the Republican misses the old-time discipline and order, when the party stood shoulder to shoulder in unbroken line, as determined and irresistible as its arms in the field. For a quarter of a century, upon both sides, there have been two objective points in New York politics—the Customhouse and New York City. National interests have always been sacrificed in the struggle to capture the one or the other, and it is hardly too much to say that there never has been a party in the Empire State which would not make any barter or bargain, however disreputable, to secure the one or the other."

THE CONSERVATIVES OF VIRGINIA HAVE BEEN FORTUNATE IN THEIR NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Among the candidates are J. Randolph Tucker, John Goode, ex-governor of Virginia, and George C. Cabell, and John T. Harris, all of whom are men of marked ability. The probabilities favor the election of all of these except perhaps Mr. Goode, who has great odds against him in a large Republican majority and the patronage of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Virginia has therefore a fair prospect for a Congressional delegation comparing favorably with those of the other States. The estimate for 1874, when the census may probably be taken, is 44,381,000 for 1876, the centennial year, 45,627,000, and for 1880, when the next decennial census will be taken, 46,825,000.

THE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS THE SUBJECT OF AN INTERESTING PAPER WHICH HAS BEEN READ BY PROFESSOR ELLIOT, OF WASHINGTON, BEFORE THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AT HARFORD.

An elaborate system of calculation, based upon the census that have been already taken, and which stands the test of time, shows that the population of the United States was 43,167,000, an increase of over four and a half millions since the last census was taken. The estimate for 1874, when the census may probably be taken, is 44,381,000 for 1876, the centennial year, 45,627,000, and for 1880, when the next decennial census will be taken, 46,825,000.

THESE SEEM TO BE FIVE POLITICAL PARTIES IN THIS COUNTRY AT PRESENT.

They are the Republicans, the Liberal Democrats, the Democrats, the Liberal Democrats, and Grant's Third-Party party.—New York Sun.

HOW MUCH CAN A WOMAN BE MARRIED AND YET REMAIN SINGLE?

Mrs. Joyce entered into matrimony with a gentleman with a good salary, and she was a very good wife. But as she is entitled to an income only while she is a widow, she is now a single woman, and she is a very good single woman. England that she is not a married woman or lose the money. And her efforts are now directed to convince the bank that she is a single woman, and she is a very good single woman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF JOHN B. EVERETT & SONS is dissolved by mutual consent. T. H. Everett retiring from the firm. JOHN B. EVERETT, Sept. 6, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.